

Walter Reed.

Walter Reed was born in Virginia in 1851. When he was very young he began to show signs of the love of knowledge, the force of character, the self control and the sense of honour that marked him through his whole life. When Walter was 10 years old the Civil War began. In 1866, the Reed family moved to Charlottesville, Virginia. A year later Walter entered the University of Virginia by special permission as he was only 16. He asked the faculty whether he would be given the degree of Doctor of Medicine if he could pass the examinations. The faculty consented, thinking it was a safe promise as the undertaking seemed impossible for a boy so young.

Walter began at once to study medicine, and nine months later he graduated, third in his class. After his graduation he went to Bellevue Hospital Medical College in N.Y. and received the degree of M.D. from it a year later. After some hospital experience he was appointed a district physician in one of the poorer parts of New York. Later, at the age of 22 he was made one of the five inspectors of the Board of Health in Brooklyn. In 1874 Reed decided to enter the army as a surgeon.

One reason was that he wanted a future that would be secure so he could carry on scientific research.

In 1892 he was appointed Professor of Bacteriology in the Army Medical School in Washington. Reed was now a major and between 1893 and 1900, when he started the investigation of yellow fever, his most important work was the study of typhoid fever in army camps during the Spanish American War. One of the conclusions of this study was that the common house fly is a typhoid carrier.

In 1900, Major Walter Reed, Dr. James Carroll, Dr. A. Agramonte, & Dr. Jesse W. Lazear were appointed as a board of medical officers to investigate acute infectious diseases, and especially questions relating to yellow fever, on the island of Cuba.

The earliest record of yellow fever says it occurred in Central America in 1596. It was heard of in New England and appeared in St Lucia where many thousands died. From 1793 on there were no less than 100,000 deaths from it in U.S.A.

The first thing Major Reed and his associates decided to do when they reached Cuba, was to sift the evidence that seemed to point to an insect-carrier of the disease. Insects like fleas and mosquitoes had already been convicted of carrying certain other diseases.

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The difficulty, however, was that the lower animals were not then known to suffer from yellow fever, and experiments must therefore be made with human beings. It was a tremendous responsibility deliberately to expose men to a terrible disease for which there was no specific cure. The first successful experiment was made with Dr. Carroll who allowed himself to be bitten by a mosquito which had previously bitten four yellow fever patients. For three days his life hung in the balance. He finally recovered, but Lazear, the second man to be bitten, died.

The two positive cases of Carroll and Lazear encouraged Walter Reed that he and his associates were on the right track. However he had to carefully experiment with the fact that a man who came down with yellow fever after the bite of an infected mosquito could have caught the disease in no other way. An experiment station called Camp Lazear in honor of the first martyred member of the party, was established in the open country near Havana. Volunteers were called for; and, in spite of the danger, there were always men ready and willing to serve in this cause.

Two men, one in the Army and the other a government Clerk 22

offered themselves to Dr. Reed. Fortunately both had severe attacks of yellow fever after submitting to the bites of infected mosquitoes. Fortunately, they recovered, as did all the men who developed yellow fever later as a result of the experiments at Camp Lazear.

By the end of 1900, the Army Commission had full proof of the way in which yellow fever is spread from the sick to the well. A person sick with yellow fever cannot give the disease to another person by contact, nor by anything he has used, such as clothing or bedding. This is what must happen: The patient, at a certain stage in his illness, is bitten by a yellow fever mosquito. For several days the mosquito is harmless, but after a certain interval she can, by her bite, give the disease to persons who have never had yellow fever before.

The discovery of Reed and his associates was at once applied by William Crawford Gorgas to the extermination of yellow fever in Havana where it had been the scourge of centuries. As a result of the wholesome destruction of yellow fever mosquitoes and the careful screening of yellow fever patients to keep mosquitoes from

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biting them, this disease was wiped out in Havana by the end of 1901. Four years later, Soga, by freeing Panama of yellow fever, made possible the building of the Panama Canal. Later on, the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation initiated a world-wide campaign against the disease. Step by step, the yellow fever mosquito was controlled throughout Central America and Mexico. To-day, yellow fever has practically disappeared from the world, except in Northeast Brazil and in West Africa.

The final victory cannot be won until these last two centers are controlled. Within the next few years, it is hoped and believed, the picture will be complete and the danger of yellow fever forever banished from the earth!

The mosta detective in this story, Walter Reed died of acute appendicitis on Nov. 23, 1902 in Washington. It is good to know that before he died he saw the great city of Havana delivered from her ancient foe, and the way made clear for the saving of his own beloved country from a great plague.

Boys mostly done in Imperial

decide all questions in regard. Off. from
war's instructions. Total start date
of war, dep't etc. Body
Gen. Army & part. Plat) Regu
+ Recruit names
Off. soldiers - enlisted liability for service
Army before War - Personnel

Non- 1. Adm. Milles.

Adm & Com Army - 1 Royal N.C. - Engle
2. Com Inf -
3. Com C. Officially R.F.
Loyalty
4. Recruit (but part of the
Army) 5. Com. Regt. of Off.
6. Army General Law
A.D. & D.O. Med. And etc.

Atlanta & Pacific Command (up to Gen.
the date of war - all act army until
D.W.I. - go under R.H. Command)

3 Division + those who fight

6. Com. Regt. of Inf. }
7. Com. Regt. of Inf. }
8. Com. Regt. of Inf. }
M.A.O. - Pres. of Indonesia }
- control administrative and financial work
field.

A to Army Personnel.

D.M. H. - All transport arms command
beginning with original date
of capture of vehicles

A.G.O. - Head - esp. design. All weapons
in general

2nd section written by Army Office
of T. - in charge of R. H. Head.
D. & M. S. - R. M. S. -
A. M. D. O. - A. M. D. O. -
Artillery - Master Gun of Ord.
Art. branch no. 7 services
A. S. - Survey Service - res. of all
geo & topo for Army 'to man compa-
nies'.
A. H. - Personnel.
Chap. Ser. - Chaplains - A. B. C. Chap.
- Chaplains - - - - -
- Chaplains - res. of priests, etc.
- Medical Service - R. A. M. C.
A. D. M. S. - Assist. Director of Med. Service
- Pay Service - funds. R. A. M. C.
- Comptroller - M. P. - Regt. of custody of
property of War & safe keeping. Director of
Military Supplies.
A. M. D. O. - Art. Service - Commissaries -
furnish gun - physically enfit
- Armours - Bilets, buildings.
- Postal
- Painting - Stationery.
- Supply & Transport. food, pet. col.
- Canton - Artisan articles.
- Transportation - railways, boats, etc.
- Work - special def. areas, engin-
eer work. buildings.
- Engineers Store Service - deposited
of all eng. supplies.
M. H. O. - supply & maintenance of Stores.

Ranger Battalion - ^{formed} ~~division~~ - provides
field force - Off. Major - Gen. has special
staff & assist him - 3 off. H.S., O.I. & E. & T.
Rep. of all branches - on headq. staff
- division - on Div. "

2 Intelligent Officers - On Div. headq.

Second Cavalry Reg't. - now mechanized
Battalions - 1 Anti-Tank.
2 Field Art. Reg't.

Engineers - 3

Signals

3 regt's of infantry
Battalions

Divisional R.A. Service Corps & Supply -
1 Ammunition
2 Gas.

3 Field Ambulance - 2 adjt's & 2 Co.

Off & men of equip

Heavy Tank Brigade - Div - 3 battalions
of 4 Co. of 5 Sect & 6

Army Co-operation Squadron of R.C.A.F.
3 flights - 4 Aeroplanes.

Directly under control of Army Com.
Give info of enemy & direct target point.

Divisions grouped to form Corps.

Corps, more compact - consist of
Divisional Commanders.

Transport - Adj. - formation of I.C. of men
highly trained in Team A for
dead service & R + M + has when
such excess areas release men
from act service. Very intensive.
Includes - M. Unit - Movement Detach
Maintenance Detachment. Convoy Driving.
Station Drill - Arm by P. you can
leaved base and A.R.P. (for road
drill + large center) may need
Message Military Law

Mining - Friend discipline + mission
M. U. achieve cooperation +
Non Mining M. Unit Ad 22 do
Station drill, practical trip in each
capital. A.R.P. Black dogs down
" + military whenever photage.

Office Ad

Provide A.R.P.C + if necessary
Adviser since all type of D work.
1st Ad. A.R.P. In fact just + the
list of R + military law + duties of
+ N.C.s orderly duty.

Food Admin.

Victor, nutrients, cooks, Assistant.
Prepare + serve food in large quantities

Military Diet, A.R.P. 1st Ad. Military
Law Projects - Leader of Blackdown
R + ,